## **ABSTRACT**

There is provided a T-type calcium channel blocker that is optically active 1,4-dihydropyridine compound, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof, of formula (1)

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R^1X^1 & Ar \\
R^2X^2 & * & CO_2Y \\
R^a & N & R^b
\end{array}$$
(1)

wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are independently of each other C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl group or R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> together form -CR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>-CR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>-, -CR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>-CR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>-CR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>- or

-CR $^5$ R $^6$ -CR $^7$ R $^8$ -CR $^9$ R $^{10}$ -CR $^{11}$ R $^{12}$ -, etc.,  $X^1$  and  $X^2$  are independently of each other O or NR $^{13}$ , Ar is optionally substituted phenyl group, etc., R $^a$  and R $^b$  are independently of each other C $_{1-6}$  alkyl group, -L $^2$ -NR $^{16}$ R $^{17}$ , CH $_2$ O-L $^2$ -NR $^{16}$ R $^{17}$ , CN,

 $-L^2-N(CH_2CH_2)_2NR^{16}$  or  $NR^{16}R^{17}$ , etc., Y is  $C_{1-20}$  alkyl group,  $-L^3-NR^{18}R^{19}$ 

$$-L^{3}-N$$
 $N-R^{18}$ 
,
 $-L^{3}-N$ 
 $N-R^{18}$ 
 $N-R^{18}$ 

and \* is absolute configuration of R.